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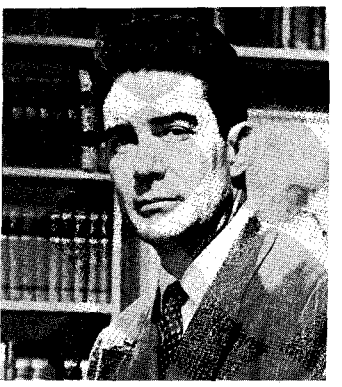

DAN SMOOT

FOREIGN AID AND POVERTY

On June 10, 1964, the House of Representatives (by a stand of 237 to 182) approved President Johnson's request for 3.5 billion-dollars of foreign aid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. The request had been presented as the absolute minimum compatible with the security of the free world. The President was volubly congratulated for "trimming" his request to the "bare bones" of necessity. The House was congratulated for recognizing the "realism" in the President's request and for approving it without making "ill-advised reductions."

But there were a few sane voices in Congress. Before the foreign-aid authorization bill (HR 11380) was passed, U. S. Representative James A. Haley (Democrat, Florida) went on record with a warning:

"It is inconceivable to me that there is a Member of this House who is not aware of the serious financial situation in which this country finds itself today. But I wonder — I am forced by history and circumstance to wonder — how many Members of this House realize the extent to which our program of lavish worldwide handouts — which we call foreign aid or mutual security — has contributed to the monetary situation in which we find ourselves. And I wonder, too, how many of us realize that it is by the action of those in the Congress — men and women sworn to protect our Nation's interests and welfare — that we are in this critical and even desperate situation.

"It will come as no surprise to my colleagues in this body . . . that I have risen in opposition to this bill to authorize continuance of the foreign aid handout program. Neither will it come as a surprise to the men and women of the Seventh Congressional District of Florida. They are returning me to the next Congress without opposition, largely, I believe, because I unfailingly present their overwhelming opposition to this program to drain from this country the wealth of our industrious and prosperous people and bestow it upon the less industrious, less capable nations — or alleged nations — in a plan which is, in effect, nothing less than international socialism . . . .

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"You will vote for it because you have somehow been persuaded that, despite your personal doubts, foreign aid is a program essential to our country and to the free world.

"I challenge that supposition. I say that the provable facts are contrary to that supposition. I would doubt that what I have to say will change a single vote in this House. But I nevertheless . . . challenge this glib theory.

"As we all know, a major argument of supporters of continued foreign aid is that more than 80 percent of aid funds returns to buy American goods, thus alleviating unemployment, increasing exports, and strengthening our general economy. Bosh.

"The truth is that foreign aid has increased, not decreased, unemployment in our country. We have exported jobs, along with over $100 billion, in foreign aid. True it is that the foreign aid program has increased our volume of exports. But how? The answer is that the export increase is in the form of free handouts and, instead of helping us, the increase hurts us, because it is these very handout-exports which are largely responsible for our international trade deficits — which are responsible for the continuing drain on our economically vital gold reserves. I do not think it is necessary to tell you how devastating would be the inflation that would come, inevitably, if our gold reserves should be wiped out. But continue foreign aid — and those reserves will disappear, I warn you.

"But despite these facts — as harsh as they may be — we are told day in and day out . . . that we must continue this foreign aid program — although on a threadbare and austere level of only $3½ billion — in order to save our country by fighting communism and at the same time helping ourselves.

"If these are the reasons for this program — and we are told they are — I now challenge some of the supporters of the bill to answer two questions:

"First. Just what good have these foreign aid programs done the United States, that outweighs the harm they have done?

"Second. What nations, anywhere in the world, are today stauncher friends of the United States, and sterner foes of the Communist masters, than they were before the beginnings of this program?

"I would be happy to know that our outlays of more than $140 billion — close to half of our crushing national debt — have done some good, somewhere, and I would be happy to be informed by anyone who can tell me, specifically, how and where we have benefited. I have served in this House 11½ years and I have yet to find a proponent of the foreign aid program who can tell in specific terms, not in general and theoretical terms, how and where we have been helped. . . .

"Most of the Members of the House were here a few years ago when President Sukarno of Indonesia appeared before us in a joint meeting of the two Houses of the Congress, as our guest. I do not believe that those who were here can ever forget that our guest — President Sukarno — used that occasion to engage in the roughest form of raw blackmail to obtain increased allocations of our foreign aid money, in what was perhaps the most insulting speech ever made before the legislature of a host nation by a visiting chief of state.

"Like the naive people that we are, we knuckled down to Sukarno's brazen demands — for payment not for aid to us but only for so-called neutralism. And what did we get for our millions?

"You and I know what we got. We paid out $881 million of our constituents' money to Indonesia, and no later than last March 25, President Sukarno embarrassed us before the world by shouting in public to our own Ambassador: 'To hell with your aid' . . . .

"But naive as we are, what do we have before us today? We have a proposal that we provide even more aid for Mr. Sukarno's Indonesia — a proposal backed by our foreign aid program director, Mr. David Bell, who has naively — to be charitable about it — told the House Appropriations Committee that, 'I do not believe President Sukarno is committed to leading his country in the direction of the Soviet Union.'

"A reasonable man would think you could not be much more stupid than that. But I assure you that Mr. Bell did not quite reach the outer limits of stupidity. This House could — the Congress could — for instance approve legislation which would provide for payment of even more money to President Sukarno's Indonesia — and to coun-

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tries whose leaders feel about us just as Mr. Sukarno admits he feels."[1]

United States Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas) said:

"Over the years, the faults of our foreign aid have been so apparent that it seems inconceivable that we have not learned the basic lessons that foreign aid is self-defeating, antithetical to basic American religious and moral concepts, as we subsidize alien philosophies, and that the wealthy of other countries have padded their bank accounts. The money never reached the people . . . .

"The Congress has lost all semblance of control over the aid program. The Executive Branch continues to make long-term aid commitments without prior Congressional approval. Trade and aid continues with Communist countries. Much of the military assistance is beyond the capacity of the recipient nation to utilize. The program is overfunded and lacks consistency or direction. There is little evidence that it has been successful in achieving its objectives."[2]

As U. S. Representative Haley indicates, the "outer limits of stupidity" are not reached by international socialists who recommend programs that are ruining our country and creating worldwide contempt for us. Those limits are reached by Representatives and Senators who, year after year, appropriate our tax money to finance the programs.

Representative Haley mentioned what foreign aid is doing to the U.S. gold reserve. On July 15, 1964, U.S. Representative Otto E. Passman (Democrat, Louisiana — Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations) released statistics on what foreign aid has already done:

GOLD HOLDINGS ("Free World" Countries)

U.S. Gold Holdings on Dec. 31, 1952	$23,252,000,000
U.S. Gold Outflow to Foreign Countries, 1952 Through 1963	–7,656,000,000
U.S. Gold Holdings on Dec. 31, 1963, Reduced to	$15,596,000,000
Gold Holdings Other Countries, Dec. 31, 1952, (not including Sino-Soviet Bloc)	$13,028,000,000
Gold Holdings Increase Other Countries, 1952 Through 1963	+11,352,000,000
Gold Holdings Other Countries, Dec. 31, 1963 Increased to	$24,380,000,000

U.S. SHORT-TERM DOLLAR ASSETS OWNED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES ("Free World")

Foreign Dollar Holdings on Dec. 31, 1952	$10,546,100,000
Increase in Foreign Dollar Holdings, 1952 Through 1963	+15,395,000,000
Foreign Dollar Holdings on Dec. 31, 1963, Increased to	$25,942,000,000

U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS POSITION

1950 Net Deficit	$–1,912,000,000
1951 Net Deficit	– 578,000,000
1952 Net Deficit	–1,100,000,000
1953 Net Deficit	–2,100,000,000
1954 Net Deficit	–1,500,000,000
1955 Net Deficit	–1,100,000,000
1956 Net Deficit	–1,000,000,000
1957 (Only Credit in 14 Years)	+ 500,000,000
1958 Net Deficit	–3,400,000,000
1959 Net Deficit	–3,700,000,000
1960 Net Deficit	–3,800,000,000
1961 Net Deficit	–2,400,000,000
1962 Net Deficit	–2,200,000,000
1963 Net Deficit	–2,660,000,000
U.S. Deficit, 1950 Through 1963 Inclusive	$–26,950,000,000

GROSS PUBLIC DEBTS

United States Public Debt on Dec. 31, 1963	$309,347,000,000
Other "Free World" Countries, (Latest Available Estimates)	–232,628,000,000
U.S. Debt Exceeds Debts of Other "Free World" Countries by	$ 76,719,000,000
U.S. Debt Exceeds ALL Other Countries of World by (Estimated)	$26,001,400,000

The above clearly indicates what the foreign aid program is doing to the U.S. gold reserves, balance of payments position and public debt. The fiscal year that ended June 30 showed an operating deficit of $8,300,000,000.[3]

Note the significance of Mr. Passman's statistics. Our national debt is already 26 billion

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dollars greater than the combined indebtedness of all other nations on earth. We carry a more crushing tax load than any other people. Yet, our government continues to spend more each year than it collects in taxes, piling up debt — giving our money away to foreign governments (enemies, neutralists, and "friends") whose taxes are lighter and whose debts are less than ours.

Foreigners hold 25 billion, 942 million dollars in short-term dollar assets. Any day, they can demand from our Treasury payment in gold for these assets; but we have only 15 billion, 596 million dollars in our gold reserve. We lack 10 billion dollars of having enough to meet foreign claims, and, beyond that, have not one ounce of gold to back our own currency. Our foreign aid has put us at the mercy of foreigners whom we have been subsidizing. If they should demand gold for the American dollar holdings *which we have given them*, we would have to default and admit national bankruptcy. The savings, pensions, and investments of every American would be wiped out. It lies wholly within the power of foreign bankers to puncture the great bubble of American prosperity and reduce this nation, overnight, to an impoverished land of closed factories, unemployment, and a worthless currency.

Have we drifted into this condition without knowing what we are doing? The Congress — as U.S. Representative Haley indicates — has stayed in the "outer limits of stupidity" in approving the foreign aid (and other) programs which have dragged us to the brink of disaster; but the plan, which Congress approved and paid for with our money, was calculated, deliberate.

A United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference was held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, July 1 to 22, 1944 — at a time when the United States, holding 60% of the world's known gold reserve, was the undisputed economic and financial leader.

Hence, Harry Dexter White, officially designated as principal spokesman for the United States, controlled the Bretton Woods Conference. White, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, was an undercover Soviet spy. Officially, he was Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury; but he actually ran the Treasury Department. Henry Morgenthau, Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, was a mere figurehead who endorsed White's plans and gave him full authority to implement them.[4]

Harry Dexter White's Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 set the basic policies which our government has followed since the end of World War II. Those policies were intended to accomplish four major objectives:

(1) Strip the United States of the great gold reserve (which had made our dollar the dominant currency on earth) by giving the gold away to other nations;

(2) Build up the industrial capacity of other nations, at our expense, to eliminate American productive superiority;

(3) Take world markets (and much of the American domestic market) away from American producers until capitalistic America would no longer dominate world trade;

(4) Entwine American affairs — economic, political, cultural, social, educational, and even religious — with those of other nations, until the United States could no longer have an *independent* policy, either domestic or foreign, but would become an *interdependent* link in a worldwide socialist chain.

Any who doubt that this four-point plan was deliberately initiated at the Bretton Woods Conference should study a speech which the late President John F. Kennedy made in September, 1963, to an International Monetary Fund gathering in Washington. The International Monetary Fund was also planned by Harry Dexter White at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, and White became the Fund's first director.

Speaking to finance ministers and banking representatives of 102 nations now involved in the IMF, President Kennedy, on September 30, 1963, said:

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"Twenty years ago, when the architects of these institutions [the international monetary organizations] met to design an international banking structure, the economic life of the world was polarized in overwhelming, and even alarming measure on the United States. So were the world's monetary reserves. The United States had the only open capital in the world apart from that of Switzerland. Sixty per cent of the gold reserves of the world were here in the United States . . . . There was a need for redistribution of the financial resources of the world . . . .

"This has come about. It did not come about by chance but by conscious and deliberate and responsible planning. Under the Marshall Plan and its successors, liberal assistance was given to the more advanced nations to help restore their industrial plant, and development loans were given to less developed countries . . . .

"We are now entering upon a new era of economic and financial interdependence . . . .

"I think the last 20 years have provided impressive proof of the benefits of international financial cooperation. We are linked so closely together; our economies are tied so intimately . . . ."[5]

Poverty

On July 23, 1964, the U. S. Senate (by a vote of 61 to 34) passed the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (S 2642) — President Johnson's war-on-poverty bill. Senator Barry M. Goldwater (Republican nominee for President), one of the 34 who voted against the bill, was already on record with a ringing commentary about a government "war on poverty." Senator Goldwater said:

"It is my chore to ask you to consider the toughest proposition ever faced by believers in the free enterprise system: the need for a frontal attack against Santa Claus . . . the Santa Claus of the free lunch, the Government handout, the Santa Claus of something-for-nothing and something-for-everyone . . . .

"I am not against good works or even against all forms of Government activity . . . . I am against: . . .

"The direction of a Government establishment that is prepared to nationalize society while paying for it with the fruits of private industry . . . .

"The direction of a Government establishment prepared to sacrifice the liberties of the many to cater to the demands of a few.

"The direction of a Government establishment that confuses local need with national necessity, trying to buy off today's problems with tomorrow's bankruptcy.

"The direction of a nation being led to believe that relief programs can end poverty rather than only institutionalize poverty.

"The direction of a nation that has built the greatest prosperity ever known, by individual initiative, but which now is tempted to forsake that initiative for the illusory comforts of Government guardianship . . . .

"The present Administration . . . says that the bureaucracy in Washington can solve all our problems, end poverty and create prosperity.

"The . . . alternative is that men and women working and investing in thousands of industries, freed from bureaucratic interference, can build the wealth that best fights poverty . . . .

"Has Federal spending . . . really created jobs upon which working men and women can depend; has it created a rise in the standard of living; has it modernized our industrial plant to make it more competitive with overseas producers; has it? Can it?

"Or must they be done in the market place, by working men and women, by investors willing to risk and with the capital to do it, by scientists and engineers building the new tools, techniques, and products? . . .

"Many of the new programs . . . are said to be part of a war on poverty. And who can be against that?

"America, for the most of its years, has waged a war on poverty. And wherever it has waged that war in factories, in laboratories, in shops, over counters and under the enterprise system, it has won that war. It has won it, is winning it more surely than any nation on earth.

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"And I say that this war on poverty can only be won that way. I say that when we work our way to wealth, we win in that war. I say that when Government tries to spend its way to wealth, we lose that war . . . .

"How many Americans are poor? Franklin Roosevelt said that a third of the nation was impoverished and you can still hear the same figure cited, although the certified, pasteurized, homogonized, officialized figure is now one-fifth . . . .

"A few years ago, some called a family poor if its income was below $1,500. Now it is $3,000. Others say that any family is poor if it can't afford what the Department of Labor computes to be the standard of living of the average urban worker.

"In a country as wealthy as ours, it is implied, everyone should be above the average! An interesting statistical exercise!

"The fact is, of course, that these income levels are regarded as true wealth in the rest of the world. Workers in many other countries cannot earn as much as our welfare clients receive!

"As our production and income levels have moved up over a hundred years, our concepts of what is poor have moved up also — and they always will! It is like greyhounds chasing a mechanical hare. You can never catch up. There will always be a lowest one-third or one-fifth.

"Under the governmental policies . . . over the past three decades we have reduced rewards for good work and also reduced the penalties for laziness or waste.

"If somebody set out deliberately to slow down economic growth he could not do better than to reduce the incentives for enterprise and abolish the consequences of inertia.

"I strongly believe that all people are entitled to an opportunity — let me stress that — to an *opportunity* to get an education and to earn a living in keeping with the value of their work.

"I also believe that those in trouble through no fault of their own must be helped by society. I believe that those in trouble through their own fault should always have an opportunity to work themselves out of it. But I do not believe that the mere fact of having little money entitles everybody, regardless of circumstance, to be permanently maintained by the taxpayers at an average or comfortable standard of living.

"The Administration [proposes] that minimum wage coverage be extended. We all want to see wages rise. But industrious Americans want to see them rise by merit and not by fiat.

"The fact, nationally, is that if we push up wage levels, by law or by contract, to a level which is higher than the productive capacity of large numbers of people, then those people will not only lose their jobs but will be unable to find others . . . .

"Many unskilled jobs have disappeared simply because the wages that have to be paid for them exceed the value of the work. Relief has not helped solve this but has compounded it . . . .

"Only two [principles] basically are involved. Enterprise versus regimentation, a society fluid in its opportunity, or a society hardened into a Government mold . . . .

"I would . . . seek to find for the Federal Government more of a role in removing restrictions than in imposing new ones — at every level of the economy . . . .

"There is . . . no such thing as a free lunch.

"Industrious Americans have made this the wealthiest nation on earth. Concerned Americans have kept it a free nation.

"We have only to make the choice: will we use the energy and revitalize the heart, or will we abandon both for false securities?

"In this choice we will either build tomorrow or write our epitaph."[6]

Senator Strom Thurmond (Democrat, South Carolina), also one of the 34 who voted against the Economic Opportunity Act, called the President's "war on poverty" a "Pandora's box of socialism." Senator Thurmond said:

"For the purposes of the bill now before Congress, the definition of poverty is based on a cash

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income of $3,000 or less per year, regardless of how many stocks, bonds, or other assets are owned . . . .

"The $3,000 standard for 'poverty' means little. More than a million members of the U. S. armed services make less than this amount. If a Social Security retiree earns enough to raise his income to $3,000, he loses his Social Security. And if all with incomes less than $3,000 are in 'poverty,' by 'government' definition, it seems contradictory that in 1963 the 'government' collected $3.54 billion in personal income taxes from the 4.1 million Americans having incomes of less than $1,500 . . . .

"Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Celebreeze testified that the Federal Government is . . . [already] administering 42 separate programs designed to overcome the causes of 'poverty.' These 42 programs carried appropriations of almost $32 billion in 1964 . . . .

"This [new] 'anti-poverty package' of $1 billion . . . [purports] to be the legislative panacea for poverty — something the 42 programs and $32 billion per year have not been.

"The bill would create a new level of bureaucracy called the 'Office of Economic Opportunity,' in which would be vested vast arbitrary and discretionary powers to begin and operate an innumerable collection of largely unrelated programs. Some of these programs would duplicate programs which already exist. Others of the programs have been repeatedly rejected by Congress because they were impractical and unrealistic. Still other programs have been tried and found unsuccessful. Other programs are authorized by the bill which are so undefined and vague that one can only guess as to the purpose, much less as to the effect.

"Norman Thomas, the many-times socialist candidate for President, has praised the bill as 'a socialist approach.' The 'land reform' program of the bill comes straight out of the Communist platform. . . .

"The vast powers of the 'poverty Czar' created by this bill would include the power to accept a boy or girl of 16 years and put him or her in a 'job corps' camp, even without the consent of the child's parents. The 'poverty Czar' would also have the power to finance programs of private organizations, such as the NAACP, CORE, and ACT, for 'community action programs,' and no approval or even comment of community officials would be required. The 'poverty Czar' would even have the power to finance the National Council of Churches' current invasion program for Mississippi. Unlike most Federal programs, the 'war on poverty' completely by-passes State and local governments, vesting virtually unlimited powers in the Czar."[7]

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

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What To Do

The Economic Opportunity Act, pending in the House of Representatives, faces strong opposition by members of both political parties. For example, U. S. Representative John M. Ashbrook (Republican, Ohio) says the bill is not a war on poverty but a "power grab" by the federal government.[8] U. S. Representative E. C. Gathings (Democrat, Arkansas) calls the bill a "reckless departure from common sense and prudence . . . wasteful, extravagant, and ill-advised."[8]

The Foreign Aid Authorization Act of 1964 is pending in the Senate, where it also has opposition from good conservatives of both parties.

The people, who hold ultimate power, should direct Congress to reject both bills entirely. Is this "extreme"? Every conservative should remember and live by the splendid lines from Senator Goldwater's acceptance speech at San Francisco:

". . . extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice . . . . moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."[9]

Note

The pocketsize edition of *The Invisible Government* is not yet off the press; but we are still hoping to make deliveries by the end of August. Orders received first will be shipped first, as soon as possible.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Congressional Record,* June 9, 1964, pp. 12557-8 (daily)

(2) *Washington Report,* by U. S. Representative Bruce Alger (Rep., Tex.), June 13, 1964

(3) Letter, U. S. Representative Otto E. Passman (Dem., La.), dated July 15, 1964

(4) *Gold Swindle: The Story of Our Dwindling Gold,* by George Racey Jordan, The Bookmailer, Inc., 1959; *The Harry Dexter White Papers,* Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, August 30, 1955, p. viii

(5) "Kennedy Pledges U. S. Help If Gold Runs Low Abroad," by Edwin L. Dale, Jr., *The New York Times,* October 1, 1963, pp. 1, 16

(6) "Excepts From Address by Senator Goldwater," *The New York Times,* January 16, 1964, p. 21

(7) *Strom Thurmond Reports To The People,* Volume X, Number 25, July 6, 1964

(8) *Congressional Record,* July 2, 1964, pp. 15415-24 (daily)

(9) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report,* July 17, 1964, pp. 1527-9

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